VOLUME VII .-- NUMBER 1107.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS -- STATE DIRECTORS IN SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON BAILBOAD COM-

PANY. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, March 16 .- IN THE SENATE, the following were read a second time and ordered to be engrosed: 'the bill to renew and amend the charter of the Town of Chester; the bill to

incorporate the Macedonian Bautist Church Darling on; the bill to authorize the financial agent of the State in ex York to pledge State conds as collateral security; the bill to define the duties of State reporte and to provide for the publication of the Supreme Court reports: the bill to incorporate Dorn Mining and Manufacturing Company. In the House, the following were read a se-

sond time: The bill to amend an act to incorporate the Village of Kingstree; the bill to define | i the manner of collecting taxes past due; the bill to provide for the conversion of State securities; the bill to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State; the bill to amend the act to provide for assessment and taxation of property; the bill to incorporate the South Carolina Improvement and Trust Company; the bill to provide for the proper promulgation of all legal and public notices.

The bill to establish a system of public schools was passed and sent to the Senate. The Governor has approved the acts and joint resolutions ratified yesterday.

Andrew Simonds and George I. Cunning ham have been appointed dir ctors to represent the State in the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BECOGNITION OF CUBA-DIVISION OF TEXAS. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- IN THE SENATE, Sherman introduced a resolution author zing the recognition of Cuban independence, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill reorganizing the navy was passed. The consideration of the Tenure-of-office was resumed and discussed to the adjournment without action. The President nominated several naval offi-

cers for confirmation. IN THE HOUSE, Holman, of Indiana, intro duced a bill dividing Texas into three States, which was referred to the Reconstruction Com mittee.

Dawes introduced a resolution regulating compensation for contestants, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON-CONSOLIDATION CY THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, March 16. -Ex-President John-

son departs on Thursday. Fish has assumed the duties of the State

Department. The order consolidating the army into twenty-five regimen s is published.

An order just issued assigns Sheridan to the division of Missouri, General Halleck to the division of the South, comprising the depart-ments of the South and Louisiana, the Fourth Military District and the States comprising the department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville; Thomas to the division of the Pacific, Schofield to the department of Missouri, General O. O. Howard to the department of State, were fed and clothed in that institution. ment of Louisiana; until Howard's arrival

Berlin. March 14.-A motion has been made by Herr Twesten, in the North German Parliament, that the departments of war, marine foreign affairs and commerce, with a minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

DEFEAT OF GENERAL SISCO-SIEGE OF PUERTO PRINCIPA.

New York, March 16 .- The Evening Mail has Cuban advices via Nassau, which state that General Sisce had been repulsed three times with heavy loss, on his way to raise the siege of Puerto Principe, which was still besieged, if not captured.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Earthquakes continue along the Peruvian

The yellow fever prevails in Poru, and is very severe in Arica. President Malgoriges has declared himself Dictator of Bolivia.

There has been a slight earthquake in Lancashire, Eagland, with no damage.

. The steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, sunk in the Straits of Magellan; two sailors and a child were lost. The Fifteenth amendment has again passed

the Georgia House of Representatives, and is the special order to-day in the Senate. The steamship Chauncey has arrived at New

York from Aspinwall, with three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars in treasure. Civil war in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas has come to an end, Vargas, one of the contending chiefs, having been completely de-

feated by his opponent, Martinez. Indian troubles in California and Arizona are increasing. Ploughmen are shot in the fields and numerous murders | a 7e been committed. The people are becoming exasperated and threaten to exterminate the Indians.

-The Paris Avenur National believes in the maxim, "Say nothing but good of the dead."
Ween it has to write an obstuary notice it always fields something to commend. For instance, on the day after the death of the Mar-quis de Monstier, it announced the event in these words; "In the Marquis de Monstier, who died last night, Fance lost an excellent

for those purposes. They are as much, low-ever, subject to the control of their eccles astical superior, the bishop of the diocese, as are any other of his subord nates, and I apprehend that although we may make this grainity, as it is called, to them personally, they will derive no benefit from it whatever. It will be to them no compensation; but the fund, if it should be thus appropriated, will be applied according to the direction of their ecclesiastical superior, and to such purposes as he may see fit a possible to the contract of the contrac and to such purposes as he may see fit to apand to such purposes as ne may see at to apply it to. The ques ion would be somewhat different if the money which we are called upon to appropriate was to go into the poc ets of these devoted women. I suppose, however, Now, sir, I am unwilling to make a distinc-

and of Christian kindness. There are all over the country thousands and thousands upon thousands of those devoted ladies who in our thousands of those devoted ladies who in our four of need gave their services, and many of them their fortunes, the r healths and their lives to the cause of the country, who have not come forward here to ask any such plausible recognition as this on the part of Congress, but whose services, compared with those rendered by members of the Roman Catholic Charak centrality are could recognification.

dered by members of the Roman Catholic Cherch, certainly are equally meritorious, and, in my humble judgment, incalculably more meritorious to the cause of the country.

Mr. Hendricks. The only difficulty that presents itself in this case, as I think, is thus; that property which is destroyed in battle, whether the property of the enemy or the property of the supporters of the government, is not to be paid for. That is the general proposition; and the proposition is absolute in regard to individuals of the enemy's country as in a war between independent nations. But I think that doct ine enght not to be applied te the case of a charitable institution destroyed. Among nations a charitable institution would not be regarded, an I could not be regarded, as a public enemy. I suppose that if a great a public enemy. I suppose that it a great power were to conquer a country, and, in the progress of the war, had destroyed one of the institutions of charity, it would not be incon-sistent with the duties of that nation, in taking possession of the resources of the country con-quered, to restore that charitable institution. While we would not all think of making up to individuals the losses sustaned in the war, it would seem to be very proper to restore an institution of charity which had fallen under the prosecution of the war, for the reason that an institution of charity cannot be regarded as an anomy. He natural torbids its nemy. Its nature forbids it; its mission for-

Now, Mr. President, this institution, worth Now, Mr. President, this institution, worth more money, as I understand from the senators from South Car. lina, than the appropriation proposed, was destroyed during the bombardment of Charleston. I understand, as suggested by a senator near me, that the institution was worth twice the amount that we propose to appropriate. What was that institution? The senator from Michigan says it was owned by the bishop. I do not know who owned it, a. d. I do not care who owned it. It is enough to know that the little children, who are to be protected by men with hearts in their are to be protected by men with hearts in their bosoms, of all nations and under all circum-stances, that little orphan children without fament of Louisiana; until Howard's arrival it was not established, it was not maintained, it was not continued for the purpose of giving aid to the military power of any section; but it tary District, which will be added to the division of the Atlantic.

It was not established, it was not maintained, it was not established, it was not maintained, it was not established, it was not established

EUROPE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 14.—News to-day is meagre.
Mill, Liberal, has been elected a member of the House of Commons from Bradford in place of Bipley.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COBTES—DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CONSCRIPTION—ATTEMPTED INSUBBLECTION.

MADRID, March 14.—In the Coustituent Cortes last week, Minister Sagosta asked for authority to raise 25,000 recruits, which were necessary, he said, to complete the army. After a long debate there was a majority of votes in favor of granting the power, but resolutions were passed declaring that in future military conscriptions.

Another insurrectionary attempt is reported in Andalusia. No particulars have been received.

THE KORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIM, March 14.—A motion has been made by Herr Tweaters in the Nath Carlon has been made by Herr Tweaters in the Nath Carlon has been made by Herr Tweaters in the Nath Carlon has been made by Herr Tweaters in the Nath Carlon has been made by Herr Tweaters in the Nath Carlon has been made has and that government that provides for the creating and has and that government that provides for the crophan has God's blessing. It is not not chartisb in stitution like this has fallen, that it shall her for car it again. It is proper for the reacon that it is a charity. We do not bestow charities by appropriations made by Congres. but we may restore that which the prosecution of the war has destroyed.

The senator from South Carlon Bouth Carlon Statement of the senator from South Carlon Statement of the senator from South Carlon Statement. There is a question of a destroyed in the prosecution of the war, to capture. Shall we make this appropriations and that government that the other war a deartisble institution like this has fallen, that it shall her for car it again. It is proper for the war has destroyed.

The senator from South Carlon Statement of the senator from South Carlon Statement. These these Sisters, as I claim the fact to be upon the statement of the senator from South Carlon Statement.

The statement of the

to respond to the appeal that is made.

Mr. Frelinghuysen. I do not look at this and the section of th

Mr. Fredinghuysen. But the senator from Indiana puts it partly on the one ground and partly on the other. It is either the one thing or the other. Is it a claim against the case for the hounds."

These broad areas were cleared and cropped the control of the con Indiana puts it partly on the one ground and partly on the other. It is eith r the one it history on the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it history of the other. It is eith r the one it his other are we have the one of the other. It is eith r the one it his other are we have the one of the other. It is early the other. It is early the the seator says that we can the pay of the other of the other. It is early the other is an other established not sectarian in thoir charge, it has been a spread to the sent upon a line which has not had similar institutions to promote the welfare of the patriotic solding of nurses, and surgoons, and ohaplains who went outland has pound and the people now grean under the burden of the sent and recipied by sport-loving men, for whome ears the pay-it will one ask the sent orbidate by the last of the will make as seves elsered and cropped by sport-loving men, for whome ears the pay-it will be ack as each of the bounds."

These broad areas were elseared and cropped the seates at the each of the sent the one of the will make as seves elsearing the wall of the street of a kind of pay on that will one the will make as each state in the dear the will make the suite we enter upon a line which has no limit; for there is not a State in the Union, there is hardly a neighborhood at the North, there is the server have thought of this country; but they never have thought of the sent of the chiral and the ploughs work; the Christian Commission, to the American Bible Scorety, to the Tract Society? Why not to the hundreds of nurses, and surgeons, and chaplains who went voluntarily to the field? Mr. President, this war has been a weight upon the nation; it has furrowed the whole land with graves, and the nation of the nation; it has furrowed the whole land with graves, and

Mr. Howard. I trust that I know how to 'ppreciate the services of the ladies interested
in this claim; but, sir, it is not to be for often
that their profession is the doing of good to
persons in distress, the poor, the sick, the
naked, the destitute. To this object they are
by their profession devoted. They are set apart
the accidents of war have taken from them the powe to do.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. I think a plain statement of this case will show very clearly, that it ought not to be considered by the Senate that it ought not to be considered by the Sena'e
of the U.ited States. The papers came here
more than a year ago. The Sisters of Mercy
started upon a mission to procure aid from the
North, and obtained letters from various individuals with that view. They started out for
no other purpose. But when they reached
Wasaington some kind friend, rather than put
his hand in his own pocket and contribute,
advised them to come to Congress for relief.
That was the character of the papers which
were referred to the Committee on Claims;
and being considered by the Committee on
Claims, the case was unanimously reported
against. It seems that these Sist rs of Mercy
had a building in Charleston for the instruction of orphan girls and a residence for themton between the Sisters of Mercy or the Sisters of Charity, ladies belonging to the Roman Catholic Church devoted to those deeds of well-doing, and other ladies belonging to Prowell-doing, and other ladies belonging to the South of which were more or less testant Churches at the North and at the South of which were more or less to the country and to the officers of humannity that the settled will be the settled of the south of the settled of the settle then stationed there, repaired their dwelling-house and made it complete again. Such was the evidence that was before the Committee on

> Now, Mr. President, if this claim is to be allowed as a gratuity, or in any other form, why cannot the owners of any school house or of any church in the City of Charleston, or in any other spot that has been destrived by the armies of the United States, come forward with equal grace for a gratuity on the part of Courress? I do not understand that we are almoners—the dispensers of the charity of the United States. If there is any charity to be

to the evidence presented, performed many acts of kinduess to the Union prisoners in that city. During the bombardment of the city the building was almost destroyed. General Sickles, when he was, in command at Charlestoa, would have had the building repaired, but upon an examination it was ascertained that it could not be repaired, it having been so much injured by the shells of our forces. The Sisters of Mercy now ask to have their building restored in order that they may be enabled to take care of the orphans in their charge. This is surely one of the greatest charities in the world. These orphans need the protecting arm of the government. Their former institution being uncenantable from the destruction caused by our shalls, they are now confined in a small, narrow building in an unhealthy part of the city, where a great many of them in a small, narrow building in an unh althy part of the city, where a great many of them will suffer and probably die from disease contracted in that unhealthy locality. These Sisters simply ask enough ad, enough charity from this government to enable them to restore their buildings, and I sincrely hope that the Senate will grant their request.

After some further diseaseion the arrend

After some further discussion the amendment was rejected; yeas twenty, nays twentytwo. Absent or not voting twenty-four.

KING COTTON.

Some Sensible Talk for the Souther

Now, triends at the South, before your double ploughs have thrown all the lan; into ridges for cotton rows take time and give this whole business of agriculture a sober second thought. You have just come out of a great war in which you were worste i. The weakest thing in the southern military service during that war was its commissariat. A strictly agricultural results having as minch paids of acres. cultural people, having as much pude of acres as any landed aristocracy in the world, were from the first, and in all stages of a four years' stirite, weakened, hampered, thwarted, demo-ralized, and finally defeated, for want of boof,

ralized, and finally defeated, for want of boof, corn, wheat, hay and cats.

A great war is like a severe illness; it tries the constitution and unmasks the weakness of the system. The agricultural system of the South has been proved defective, because in a protracted fight the breach appeared there first. Now what is the great characteristic of planting? It is, and from the first has been, the deriving of a large income in clear money from a broad surface, by the sale of vegetable products. A small planter is one whose account sales of cotton or tebacco, rice or sugar, do not figure up more than \$5000. The sales of the large planters range all the way from of not have up more than \$5000. The sales of the large planters range all the way from \$5000 to \$100,000. A few a very few, Southern proprietors received over \$100,000 from a single crop. That mode of deriving an income may have been connected with the character and status of the laborer; but such connection was not inseparable. A slave could cradle wheat or fatten hogs if ordered to just as well as he could pick getten or sugar tobacco. Slavers either a legal claim against the United States or it is a gratuity. It is not both.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine. If the senator will allow me, he conmittee put it simply on the latter ground, that it is nothing more nor less than a gratuity.

Mr. Frelinghuysen. But the senator from Mr. Frel

this war has been a weight upon the nation; it has furcewed the whole land with graves, and the people now grean under the burden of taxation; and I trust that that which was done in charity will remain a charity and that they may seek their reward from that source from which they expected to receive it when the charity was performed.

Mr. Sawyer. I beg to call the attention of the Senate to this fact; that in the Southern States, during the war, a whole race of people were taken from the protection of those who had before that the nation, looking at their condition, passed a law, called them the wards of the nation, and appropriated immense sums in

CONGRESS AND THE CHARLESTON
SISTERS OF MERCY.

The Proposed Appropriation for their
Relief.

We have already given a brief synopsis of the debate in the United States Senate on the clause in the Civil Appropriation bill appropriation of the Sisters of Mercy. We make some further extracts from the full debate as reposted to the Congressional Globe:

Mr. Howard, I trust that I know how to point appropriation of the Sisters of Mercy. We make some further extracts from the full debate as reposted in the Congressional Globe:

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Mr. Howard, I trust that I know how to point in the Congressional Globe:

Mr. Howard, I trust that I know how to point appropriation for their in a cortain sevies or phane; and that here we and the chert was born. Agriculture meautities culture of the Golds, not skimming and descitain; them. Entending the best climate and the power of prophage and then proposed of the power of prophage and them upon the world, and their guardians deprived of the power of prophage and them upon the world, and their guardians deprived of the power of prophage and them upon the world, and their guardians deprived of the power of prophage and them upon the world, and their guardians deprived of the power of prophage and the power of prophage and them prophage and the power of prophage and the prophage and the charactery of the solution of the Southward to find a purchase of the prophage and the prophage and the charactery of the design of the charactery of the charactery of the charactery of the charact

Courhouse, but he could not have made it impossible.

In profound peace, with a strong, silent, vigilant man at the wheel, the country is entering upon a decade of material prosperity and development that will be more amazing than the magnitude and the obstinacy of the recent strife. What the South wants above all other things, is not disfranchisement or enfranchisement, or man in the Cabinet, nor even a high price for good midding, but an agricultural system that it are, just and lasting. Her land has had no Sabeth; there has been no restoration. The balance between the hying and the dead protects of farming was destroyed, and must be regained. No lands that are not often renewed by the mud of inundations ban survive such an exhaustive succession as the planter has kequired of his cotton and tobacco fields.

A lost fertility must be restored. That sa

undations can survive such an exhaustive succession as the planter has required of his cotton and tobacco fields.

A lost fertility must be restored. That savagery of broom-sedge and brier-thickets must be abolished. But the purchase of a few thousand tons of game will not work the desired change. Those phosphatic stones on Ashley River alone will not do it. The South thinks suc needs manufactures—and so she does. But artisans and operatives will not move there till good food and good cloth are I as costly. These will not be more abundant till there are more good barns and well-designed farm-yards; till these poor, wild cows and Alderneys; till those razor-back hogs are killed, and Suffolks and Chesters take their place; till they have inter objectes take their place; till they have inter objectes and more of them; till potatoes, and calbages, and apples are cheaper. Cotton always was a weak king. He was full of pride, and vanity, and weakness. He urged his subjects into an unequal strife, and then showed no influence at courts to make alliance we secure open ports. He gave the planter's family pocket money, a hendsome carriage, and a heritage of barren fields. If ever king at all, he was King Stork. The South of to-day does not need cotton factories hall so much as she does manure tactories. She thinks the constitution as it was furnishes a pauaces of all wees; but it is not half so important to her just now as the Herd-Book.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Civil Tenure Law A Washington tologram (March 13) to the New York Herald says

New York Herald says:

The President, it appears from several conversations with seasters, has hit upon a new method to secure a repeal or modification of the Te inre-of-office act. The senators are among the most elamorous applicants for places, not, of course, for themselves, but for their friends and followers. They urge that a clean sweep about the made of most of the parties now in outes because they are either straight out Democais or, what is deemed worse. Johnsonized Ropublicaus. To a sonator who used this argument the other day the President objected:

"But you have tied my hands with your Civil Tenure act, and howen I remove these men?"

"We will concent to at as the law provides, and that settles the matter," interposed the senator.

and that settles the matter," interposed the senator.

"Yes, but how do I know who you want removed and who retained? You know nearly all the men now in edice were confirmed by the Senate," said the Frisident.

This was a point in the senator, and he did not pursue the arrives any further. He was not slow, however, the senator and he President's views the continuacicating the president's views the continuacion of them are eager to have the political guilloine put speedily in motion, and one of them prob bly expressed the seatiments of all the ethers when he exclaimed, "By G—, we must repeal that so at enge. If we don't we will be little better off than when we ad Johns in in the White House."

[From the New York Tribune.]

Hardly a seuthern paper reaches us but has editorial comment of some sort on the prospective crop of 1869. It is generally conceded that it will be large if the season is at all favorable. Some ed tors have the sagacity to see that saying so much about a great crop this year will have a bad effect on that part of the crop of 1868 which remains unsold.

Now, triends at the South have desire to have the l'enure-of-office act repealed, and lose no opportunty in mixing their sentiments known. Said the Attorney-General to a senator yesterday: "Sir, we cannot run the administration successfully except that law is repealed." The last few mays have, without question, witnessed a decided change in the minds of senators with regard to the obnoxious measure, and it is a general opinion that when the subject next comes up in the Senate the vote will be a vary large one in favor of its repeal.

A letter dated a day later, to the Baltimore Sun, says: The Senate Judiciary Committee has had several talks over the Tenure-of-office matter, and it seems to be settled that the majority will report a modified bill similar to the one reported at the last session by the Committee on Retrenchment.

The Rush for Office

The Rush for Office.

It is necessary to be an eye-witness to the scenes now transpiring in this capital to form an adequate conception of the scramble for office which is now going on. "The oldest inhabitant" cannot remember the time when there were so many people auxious to save their country in all sorts of capacities. Hotels, first-class boarding-houses, second-class boarding-houses are all crowded with aspirants from the patriot who wants the governorship of a territory or the appointment of supervisor of a district, down to the more humble individual, who will be content with an appointment of me. down to the more humble individual, who will be content with an appointment as mes songer in one of the departments, a deorkeep-er in the capitol, or as an officer on the capitol police force. The great bulk of these office-seekers come from the West. New England has furnished but few so fur, and the numpers from the Middle Status are even less.

Although the New York Tribune and one or two other prominent Ridical journals have commended the nomination of General Longstreet for surveyor of the port of New Orleans, the great mass of the Radical perty, here and elsewhere, style it as one not fit to be made. A number of the 'Radical senators, led by Brownlow, are very bitter in denouncing the nomination, and although enough votes may be soured to confirm him, there are some doubts expressed of it to day. General Longstreet is a cousin of Mrs. Grant and on the day that his name was sent to the Senate two other hear connections of the President were also sent in for incrative efficies. General Longstreet's Case. dso sent in for lucrative offices.

The Asjanrament.

The Senate will not on our in the House resolution to adjourn on the 26th instant. Not a single act or important legislation has been accomplished so far, and in the short time of two weeks it will be impossible to consider the matters which the Januau has decided must be attended to before the adjournmen. It seems to be thought, however, that with a little more work and a little less talk, things may be so shaped up as to adont of an adjournment by the tirst or second week in April. By that time also it is thought that all the important appointments will have been made. The Sonate is averse to staying here without the House for executive pusiness. The Adjournment.

Sedan chars, it is stated, have recently —Bedan chars, it is stated, have recently been brought into use in Paris, for sadies. Four of these old-famio ed vehicles were, a short time ago, to be seen at the respective doors of ladies of the highest fashion. Up to this time the sedan chairs have only been used for going to shurch and for short morning visits. A special toilet has been invented for this cort of conveyance, consisting of a black mantilla, trimmed with guipure (gump lace), and the costume is called a sortic d'egus.

-Horses are now so numerous in New South Water that they have become a real nuis, moe, one squatter has killed fifteen bundred which eneroached on his land, and the product of their carcases hardly pays for the powder and shot. A lot of one hundred and eighly collected in the Blayney pond were sold at one penny each.

THE EX-PRESTRENT Andrew Johnson Going to Beard the Tennessee Kadlcals.

A letter from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati Commercial contains the fellowing : It is now definitely ascertained that A. J. will not go to Europe for the present, but will return to his old home at Greenville, the last

return to his old home at Greenville, the last of this week or the first of next. At least his friends at that point are making preparations to receive him about that time. "After that, what?" Why, about three soeeches a day during the coming summer. The talk about his being president of a prospective railroad, and going to Europe to negotiate bonds, is, undoubtedly, all gammon, for that sort of employment does not agree with his naturatestes. As president of a railroad, he could not revenge himself for the souse heaped upon tastes. As president of a railroad, he could not revenge himself for the acuse heaped upon him by Brownlow and Slokes and a host of Radical politicians in this State. To be sure, he might refuse to dead-head them over his road, out that would not be the revenge that he tikes. His great forte is to get up before a thousand or two of people and express his private opinion of men and measures in plain Euglish; and that he will do, so soon as he becomes rested, if we may believe those who have good ground for knowing. Whether he is a caudidate or not, will make very little difference; he will, undoubtedly, take the stump, and speak in nearly every county in the State, during the coming summer, and the result will be seen in the August election. With the militia, high taxation, and a forty million debt to carry, poor Stokes will have to face the lion under adverse circumstances; and if we may judge the future by the past Rulls will come out not adverse circumstances; and if we may judge the future by the past, Billy will come out pret-ty well used up, for the "oldest inhabitants" say that Andy never stumped the State without leaving his competi or about twe thirds dead at the end of the race. But, in old Whig and Democrat times, they did not have franchise laws, test oaths, and like modern improvements. But, with rownlow gone, Stokes whipped out, and Johnson roaming at will from one end of the State to the other, the

Special Motices.

AT IN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES FON COUNTY-Flast CIRCUIT .- It is ordered that a Special Session of the Court of Common Pleas for the First C rout shall be held at Charleston, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of March instant and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and pla e for holding the same to be notified for two weeks successively in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Charleston.

R. B. CARPENTER. (Signed) March 11, 1869. A true copy. March 12 A. C. BICHMOND, 15 Clerk.

ASTALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE Schooner MONTROSE, KNUDSON Master, must be handed in at our office before To-Morrow (Wednesday) Monwing, 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock, or they will be debarred payment.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents, No. 141 East Bay. FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c.-MESSRS. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to jurnish their customers with Grains at the lowest mar

tet rates. 3, eow24 FRENCHS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Becay, and all the effects of you hful in retien, will, for the sake of suffering humanity. and free to all who need it, the receipt and direcions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDEN.

No. 42 Codar-street, New York. February 8 WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING com the Meyune Districts of China the choicest which are unrivalled for their strength and delicacy flavor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and un

ad terated, and to give general satisfaction. As we a price that many dealers offer inferior Tea at. A mial and comparison will at once prove the asser-WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street

A MALARIOUS MONTH.-MARCH. hat gives us a new President, is a so the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of soughs, solds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "I t le unpleasantnessee." is to ender the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the pest way to endow it with this repellant power is tone it with HOSTETTER'S SIGMACH BIT-If a wayferer were credibly informed that a ruf-

fian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtess turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this sea-son may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for srug etores lie in every one's route, and every HO-TETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and is would to as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remody.

In view of the experience of the nation with r

gard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate to merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to h nt to the rising generation and new arrivals, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S BIOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufac sured; that it is a specific for debility, dysp. pais, ditousness, and missmatic tevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take." and is absolutely harmles 6 pag Mar h 13

ASTTO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-FlakB, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe tung affection, and that fread disease Consumption, is anxious to make To all who desire it, he will sand a copy of the pre-

scription used (free of charge), with the directions or preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Commuption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertier in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread inormation which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will oost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please to

dress Rav. EDWARD A. WILSON.

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE stabilsbrack of WM. S. CORWIN & CO, No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Bequin, are of the FIRST QUALITY. They sell no goods but what can be warranted as PURE AND GRNUINE. Inte to en ostablished fact

AFJ. S. MARCIN (LAIR GRUBER & A MINN, will be pleased to see his incues and custreet between Wantworth and Beaufain AT THE CHLEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB

WIN & CO., Sole Agents. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that Gin, in r's ware siate, has great medical properties. We therefore place the CLUB HOUNE GIN before the public with the greatest confidence, and more personals is to those who use it medicinally, as an article that only re-grires to be known to be proposty appropriated.

AGF 31 50 per bottle, \$15 per case. Special Motices.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be given for proof to conviction of the person or persons who have committed depredations by injury done to marble tences and monuments i Magnolia Cemetery.

Any person detected in taking a shrub, plant or flower from the grounds, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

EDWARD SEBRING.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI IA, COLLETON COUNTY-IN THE COMMON PLEAS THOMAS R. WARING AND A. S. J. PERBY, EX. ECUTORS OF BENJAMIN PERRY VS. JOSEPH TUCK R-AFFACHMEN C .- W. ereas. The plain-

s Commissioner by the Legislature of South Carolius, the books are hereby opened THIS DAY, at the Banking House of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, (the Southwestern Railroad Bank), for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the VAUCLUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—the whole amount

hundred dollars each. James J. GREGG, March 15 mwf10 Commissioner ATTHE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADUL-TERATION of Liquors is carried on in this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to investigate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from s'rench Extracts, Essential Oils and Alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby

being five thousand shares of the par value of one

causing many injurious effects. The public is justly suspicious of nearly every. thing put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to these who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins, and warrant them perfeerly pure as originally imported.

All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W S CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure. #G-Purchasers should no ice that the Paper Cap over the cork is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Dollar per dozen, when returned.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigoates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Pactory, No Boud-street. New York 101 January 3

Insurance.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LIFE IN THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT. DIVIDENDS have averaged over 50 per cent. an-

RESPON-IBILITY.-For every \$100 of Liability has \$154 of Assets. PREMIUMS.—Notes taken for 50 per cent NEW ENGLAND " UTUAL LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUMS.—Notes taken for 40 per cent. of same. DIVIDENDS paid annually on the Contribution plan

PROPERTY IN THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COM-HARFORD, CONNECTIOUT ASSETS.......95,150,931

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT. 020,080,88......BTERA

THE NORTH AMERICAN PIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. ASSETS......9349,613

THE INVING FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY. HEW YORK. Mr. W. C. COURTNEY, of the firm of W. C.

BOURTNEY & CO., No. 9 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf, will. in connection with this Agency, take risks on COT-TON, BICE AND PRODUCE generally. A. H. HAYDEN. January 29 No. 272 KING-STREET.

LIFE INSURANCE. THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Annuity Company of New York. Robert L. Case, President.

Theo. R. Wetmore, Vie President. Isaac H. Allen, Secretary.

W. HUTSON TOWNSOND, Atken.

For standing of this Company, see reports of Superintendents of Insurance for States of New York and Massahusetts.

Its business is conducted upon the Mutail and Non-fer et ing plan. Ne restriction in travel or residence. Usual forms of Policies issued. Aunual Dividends to date, Fifty Per Cent. A credit of from forty to fifty per cont allowed on Premiums when desired, and dividends applied to cancelling the

It is a better investment than a Savings Bank Information cheeriully given at Agency. JOHN D. ALEXANDER, Agent,

No. 16 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. March 11 the nws4 MARINE INSURANCE.

RISKS TAKEN FOR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC orts in the PHENIX, MANHATIAN AND ENTER-PRISE INSUBANCE COMPANIES. Cash assets and scourtly, \$4,000,000. Losses made payable in Gold and Sterling when

S. Y. TUPPER, Agent. March 12

TORR C. MINOTT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 1 COURTHOUSE SQUARE mwilmo Shipping.

REGULAR PACKET FOR SANTER RIVER, MC LECLANVILLE AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS.

THE NEW SLOOP MARY, CAPTAIN
CANNON, will receive Freight this Day, and
leave with dispatch.
For engagements, apply to the Captain on
board at Faser's Whirt, or to
March 17

J.O. A. MOORE.

FOR BUSTON-DASPATCH LINE. THE ONLY REGULAR LINE PACKETS.

THE FIRST CLASS SCHOONER B. N.
HAWKINS, J. P. WYATT Mister, having a portion of cargo ongared and going on board, wints Cotton and light fregat to fill up with quick despatch.

March 12

WILLIAM BOACH & CO.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wherfdaily at fen A. M. and Three P. M. For Passage apply to IHJMAST TOUNG, December 18 Smo Captain, on board.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE SIEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MAN, Captain SNYDER, will leave North Atlaute Wharf, I HURSDAY, 18th thet., at 12 M.

For Freight or pussage, appl. to
JOHN & HEO. GRTTY,
March 18
North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY, PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.
Captain C. KYDER, will lear of Vanderborat's What on Thersbar, March,
18th, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M.
March 12

NAVENEL & CO., Agents, March 12 THAVELERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN

And other places, should not fait to lay in their supplies of PROVIS IONS, CLAREIS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIER, WINES, UNNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game. Deviled Entremets, Habarrayelers' Repust, &c.

end for a catalogue.

WM. S. COBWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street,

Between Wentworth and Beaufain. S.

Charleston. S. ach of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th sires

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

THROUGH TICKEIS TO FLORIDA.
CHABLESION AND SAVANNAH SISAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISIO, BEAUFORT AND HILTON
HEAD,

CONNECTIVE WITH THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captan FERN PECK, will
leave Charleston on Mo day and I Hursday Money
magat Fight o'clock Beturning, will leave savannah
Tursday Mornings at Eight o'clock, and Faiday

The steamer will touch at Christim's, each way,

FOR PALATRA, PLUM DA. VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AMD JACKBON-

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AMB JACKHONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS BTEAMER

DICTATOR, Captain L. M. COXETTER,
will sail from Charleston ever Tuesday Evening, as
Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer JFTX P-INT, Captain WM,
T. MONELTY, will sail from Chirleston every Saturday Evening, as Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Reliford at savannah
for Mobile and Ne v Orleans, and with the Florida
Ballroad at Fernandins for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers sonnect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Through Bills Lating given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H S. Hart's steam

Maitroads.

por columbia,

BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-SION MERCHANT.

ATTENDED TO. RO. ST BROAD-STREET.

BEPERENCES. Hon, MENDE BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Est.

GMARLESTON, S. C.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

SIEAMRIES OF IHS ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street New York, at 12 o'clock noom, of the lat, Ilth and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding), Departure of 1st and 11st connect at Panama with steamers for south Pacific and Contral American ports. Those of 1st touch at Mannanillo.

Departure of 1lith or each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Externable J PAN leaves San Francisco for China

New Zealand.

Esteamship J PAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan M. y 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage iree to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Cickets or in their information apply at the COMPANY'S TGKE+OFFICE, on the wharf foot of Canal-street, North River New York.

March 12 lyr F. R. PANY, Agent,

AFFERMOON at Two o'clock, touring at Ediato on TRUMBERY trip from Charleston, at sleven A. M., and leaving Ediato at Nine A. M., SATURDAYS, on re-turn trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
sbrusry 16 Accomm dation Wharf.

Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steam ers Oclawahs and Griffin for Siteer Springs and Lakes, Griffin Bustus, Harris and Durham.

All freight oryable on the whart.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stared at zis and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & U..., agents,

Nuth Atlantic Whart.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and staterooms,

November 21

BUUTH CARULINA RAILKUAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., F-bris y 13, 1869.

On AND AFFER BUL DAY, PERBUARY 14TH, the PASSENGER TEAINS OF the South Care

SALES OF BEAL BETALE. TOURS, BONDS, CE-

donoral Jamps Conker, T. B. Wabling, Req.

T. HUMPHERVS.

CURIFIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

GENERAL AGENT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.